CITY ITEMS.

MORTALITY FOR THE WEER. - The number of eshs during the past week is 730, or 92 less than see of the week previous.

DROWNING OF A RIVER POLICEMAN. - David Ekky, one of the North River policemen, was sowned at pier No. 13 N. R. at 3 o'clock this moraisg by accidentally falling overboard while fishing. His body was recovered soon afterward and the cor-His body was recovered soon afterward and the cor-cer notified to hold an inquest. He has left a wife as two children, living at No. 159 Broadway. The deceased and his partner were traveling up the river when the deceased remarked that he would go fishing for a while. In a few minutes afterward his associate heard a splash in the water and hurried back and found that Hickey had fullen into the dock. He was nected, but not in time to save his life.

Alexander Cowles, the young man who was burn at the Bay State Hotel, Fulton-st., last night, died is injuries this morning in the New-York Hospital.

FIRE IN ELDRIDGE-ST.

About 41 o'clock on Saturday morning a fire broke out in the bakery of Frederick Adams, No. 120 Eldridge-st. The flames were extinguished before much damage occurred.

CUBA .- By the arrival of the bark Mariel, Capt. Wass, from Zaza Aug. 22, we learn that that port will be closed on the 1st Sept., and great excitement prevailed in consequence of the slave trade.

CANADA.

Prom Our Own Correspondent.

QUEBEC, Monday, Sept. 4, 1854.

A few days ago I came down the great river of which the navigation is made free to American ressels by the Reciprocity treaty—the St. Lawrence. Its navigation would be impossible to strangers, could they not avail themselves of the aid of pilots; but with their assistance it becomes away. In many places the river is several strangers, could they not avait themserves of the aid of pilots; but with their assistance it becomes easy. In many places the river is several miles wide; but it is studded with thousands of islands of all shapes and sizes, and the shoals and rapids with which it abounds render the greatest possible attention necessary to keep the vessel in the navigable channels. It is well lighted; but there are portions of it which cannot be navigated in the night, except by bright moonlight. These are the different rapids, five in number, viz: the Long Saut, the Cedars, the Split Rock, the Cascades, and the Lechine rapids. Of these, the first occurs below Cornwell, and the remainder are all between that point and Montreal. The navigation of these rapids, which are, altogether, several miles in length, is practicable only by stemmers. Sailing vessels have to take the canals, both in going up and down, constructed by the side of the river to overcome the rapids. And even steamers cannot ascend the rapids; in going up they, too, have to take the canals. The canals are of course only long enough to overcome the rapids; the other parts of the river, all kinds of craft ge up and down. It is a singular fact, but it is a fact nevertheless, that the St. Lawrence canals invariably open from 20 to 30 days sooner than the like Canal. wariably open from 20 to 30 days sooner than the

Whether the large body of water that courses down the St. Lawrence breaks up the ice early in the the St. Lawrence breaks up the ice early in the spring, or from whatever cause, water is let into the canals and navigation of them commences considerably sconer than that of the Erie Canal. The north channel of the Long Saut has always been considered the most dangerous of these rapids. The two channels at this point of the river are formed by a large sland in the center, or perhaps a little nearer the south than the north shore. Of the two, the north channel is the shortest and its waters are the more violent. The south channel is not less difficult to navigate, on account of its being narrower and its windings more sudden. The north channel, which was for a long time called the "lost channel," is now the one universally used by the larger class of steamers. I have been down both these channels within the last three months. In the north channel, the waters run with tremendous rapidity, carrying the vessel, if we are to believe Capt. Curysler of the New Eca, at the rate of ferty nulles an hour. Wheaver a steamer goes down this channel, a person on deck would suppose that the wind was blowing a perfect cale. No matter how mid the day may be, this the vessel, if we are to believe Capt. Curysler of the New Era, at the rate of forty miles an hour. Whenever a steamer goes down this channel, a person on deck would suppose that the wind was blowing a perfect gala. No matter how mild the day may be, this will be ease. The gale, however, is only imaginary. The strength of the current of air is due solely to the rapidity with which you are carried along. To look at the agitated waters, tumbling over the hidden rocks at the bottom of the river, with their breaking waves, or rather breakers that do not rise to the dignity of waves, covered with foam, the idea of a gale would be strengthened; but it is only necessary to look at the audistarbed folings of the trees on the islands or the river banks, to dispet the illusion. In going down one of the rapids, the head carrent of wind is very strang. In some of them the agitation of the waters is efficient to give the vessel a pitch similar to that felt on the ocean in a modrately-disturbed soa. Among the channels that wind between at the Split Rack rapids is one that has always been considered dangerous to navigation, from certain rocks which rise too near the surface, but over which trees of considerable size have hitherto passed. The Department of Public Works has taken in hand to blast these rocks, and persons have been employed to make the preliminary examination. It is understood that a new channel has been discovered; and that the blasting process contemplated will now be readered unnecessary. Difficult as the navigation of these rapids may appear to a person unaccustomed with such matters, it is a fact that scarcely any accidents have occurred in them. The difficulty resolves itself solely into a question of steering; and so long as the pilot and the helmsmen do their duty, and the steering apparatus does not give way, thase can be no danger. But if the chains which control the rudder should give way, the vessel must be dashed to pieces upon the first should or rock thank upon which it might be driven. The faunab and other obstructions to the navigation of the St. Lawrence that the reader will be in some danger or concluding there is no "smooth sailing" on that river. Let him not, however, cherish that glocomy

and mistaken idea. There is much of the navigation of that river which is not only easy to the mariner but to the traveler delightful, from the splendid

scenery which the innumerable islands afford. A trip down the St. Lawrence is destined to appear with increased attractions to the visitors of watering places each succeeding year. A regular succession of trips from Toronto to the Saguenay has taken place this summer: a species of excursion which is altogether new. Recently a party left this city in the Doris for Anticoste, and have not yet returned. The Saguenay is fast becoming an attractive place of summer retreat. Hereafter these will be no obstacle to parties of Americans going down in their own craft.

The Reformed Parliament commences its first session to-marrow. About fifty members of the new

House came down yeslerday, and there were perhaps a score here before. To night another large batch is House came down yesterday, and there were perhaps a core here before. To night another large batch is expected. To-day the different parties are cancussing and planning the sessional campaign. The speech will not be delivered till Wednesday, as the first day will be consumed in the election of a Speaker. It is somewhat difficult even now to see exactly how parties stand in the new House. The Rouges claim eighteen members, but it remains to be seen whether this figure will hold good in the division. This party affect to believe that a complete revolution, favorable to their ideas, has taken place in Lower Canada, but this also is somewhat problematical. The great success of the Rouges in the late election is accounted for from the fact that the rural constituencies had generally determined to elect cancidates from a mong themselves, and not to accept candidates from a distance. That the Rouges are a compact body, seems clear from the fact that sixteen of that body, the whole I suspect, members of the Legislative Assembly, have taken a house where they are all to remain during the session. This was a sort of necessity, for the amount of hotel and bearding-house accommodation here is very limited.

Some of the journals which profess to be well informed, have been announcing the speedy and almost immediate departure of Lord Eigin. The truth is, however, that the time for his departure is not fixed, and it certainly will not occur for several days.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

From Our Own Correspondent.
QUEBEC, Wednesday, Sept. 6, 1854. Yesterday, at 3 o'clock, the Governor-General opened the first session of the Reformed Parliament pro forms, leaving the House to elect its Speaker, and intending to return to the Legistative Council Chamber to-day to deliver the royal speech. The state of the Speakership question was peculiar. At a caucus of Liberal members held yesterday morning, it was resolved that there should be no Ministerial nominee for the Speaker's chair. Two ballots were cast to determine who the parties present should support. On the first ballot scattering votes were cast for four names; on the second, the vote stood 49 for Mr. Cartier, a French Canadian favorable to the Ministry, and I3 for Mr. ex-Speaker Saudfield Macdonald. The result of this ballot, however, gave no certain indication of what might be done in the House. All the Liberal members from Upper Canada, except two, were present at the cancus; but the Rouges of Lower Canada had not accepted the invitation to be present, and it was notorious that the Tories had begained to support the Mandacad. The Rouges resolved to netorious that the Tories had bargained to support Mr. Macdonald. The Rouges resolved to have nothing to do with either party, but to support a candidate of their own choice, though the gentleman pitched upon was not exactly one of their number—Mr. Sicotte. The first person proposed was Mr. Cartier, next Mr. Sicotte, and then Mr. Macdonald. Mr. Spence, who moved Mr. Cartier, took occasion to declare, over an over again, that the gentleman he brought forward was not the nominee of the Government, but was was not the nominee of the Government, but was taken up by the party independently.

The nomination of Mr. Sicotte was moved by a

The nomination of Mr. Sicotte was moved by a Rouge and seconded by an Upper Canada Reformer, Mr. Hartman. When the vote came to be taken on the proposal to elect Mr. Cartier, all the Tories and all the Rouge's were found voting together in opposition to the motion. The choice was now between Mr. Sandield Macdonald and Mr. Sicotte; and the result depended entirely upon the way in which the friends of the Government would vote. All the members of the Government and a large number of their supporters supported Mr. Sicotte, and, in spite of the combined oppo-sition of the Tories and the friends of Mr. Macdonald, he was elected by a majority of 36—the vote standing 75 against 41. The vote for Mr. Cartier had stood 59 against 62. Of course no vote was cast for Mr. Macdonald; but his supvote was cast for Mr. Macdonald; but his sup-porters may be counted by the minority on the vote that elected Mr. Sicotte, 41. Mr. Macdonald had convassed the whole country from Dan to Ber-sheeba, as the opposition candidate for Speaker. The most prominent fact in this affair is the election of the candidate of the Rouge party for

Speaker. He was, however, not elected by the votes of the party that proposed him, but by the supporters of the Government, who preferred him to the avowed Opposition candidate.

The Ronges have taken their seats in a compact

bedy, at the upper end of the House, on the left hand of the Speaker and immediately opposite the members of the Government. Among them are Messrs. Papin, Jobin, Valois, Holton, D'Aonst, De Witt, S. Darion, Bureau, Prevost, Laberge, T. B. E. Darion, Bourrassa, Machildon and Guevemont. They are most of them young men, and have already given signs of remarkable loqua-city. They are all French Canadians, except Mr. tions are all new members. It is evident from what took place yesterday that there will be about as much French as English speaking in the House. It is understood that the members of the Rouge party are divided among themselves on questions of public policy, though they may generally be found voting together. Whether any conciliatory effect will be produced by the Ministry sustaining

their nominee for Speaker remains to be seen.

The withdrawal of the mulitary from this Province is about to take place. Only one company of artillery and some Canadian Rifles are to remain. The artillery will be divided between this city and Kingston. The question of establishing some pro-vincial corps will doubtless come up this session. Lord Elgin's withdrawal from the Governor-

General ship is expected to take place in about a month. It is not true, as stated by some provincial papers, that he has been appointed Go General of India. That he will succeed Lord Dalhousie is almost certain, but the appointment

has not yet taken place.

At the opening ceremony this afternoon, on the delivery of the speech, the galleries were crowded to excess. The following is a copy of the speech from the throne, delivered by his Excellency the

from the throne, delivered by his Excellency the Governor General:

"Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislatice Council, Gentlemen of the House of Assembly: It affords me much satisfaction to meet you. The increase in the members of the Legislative Assembly which has taken place under the statute which came into operation for the first time on the occasion of the recent general election, will, I trust, give additional weight to the deliberations of the Legislature, and afford more ample security than has heretofore existed for the due representation in Parliament of all interests in the Province.

"Subjects of great magnitude and importance will

Subjects of great magnitude and importance will

in the Province.

"Subjects of great magnitude and importance will necessarily come under your consideration during the ecsion which is now commencing.

"The Imperial Parliament advancing with accelerated speed in the course of liberal colonial policy which it has followed of late years, has recently passed two Acts which impose on this Legislature responsibilities of a very grave character.

"One of these acts empowers the Canadian Parliament to alter the Constitution of the Legislature Council. The substitution of the principle of popular election for that of nomination by the Crowa in the appointment of members of that body is obviously a task of considerable difficulty, in the execution of which little aid can be derived from experience, as parliamentary government and ministerial responsibility in the British sense of the term are for the most part unknown to the constitutions of countries, where the legislative bodies consist of two Kleetive Chambers. In order, however, to give to this important branch of the Legislature the weight and influence which it is most desirable that it should possess, some changes in its Constitution seems to be imperatively required, and the difficulties to which I have referred will, I trust, be symmounted by your wisdom, and by the patriotism of the members of that honorable body.

"The other act of the Imperial Parliament removes the restrictions which have for some time past prevented the Provincial Legislature from dealing with

"The other act of the Imperial Parliament removes the restrictions which have for some time past pre-vented the Provincial Legislature from dealing with Clergy Reserves. From an early period in the his-tery of Upper Canada, this provision which was originally intended for the support of the Protestant faith has been a source of discord and agition in that section of the Province. It is most desirable in the

interest of religion and social harmony, that a final and conclusive adjustment of this long pending controversy should take place without delay. The subject was distinctly brought before the people of the Province at the late election, and their opinion upon it expressed no equivocal manner. I trust therefore that you will be able without difficulty to agrae upon a measure for accomplishing this object which will give general sinsfaction.

"The condition of properties held under the Selgniorial Tenure will also, it may be presumed, engage your attention at an early period, with a view to the determination of certain questions affecting them which cannot be kept in suspense without detriment to the interests both of Seigniors and Censitaires. You will no doubt see the infortance of approaching this subject with caution, and with a due regard to the legal and equitable claims of all parties interested. Security of property is an indispensable condition to economical progress, and persons who invest their funds in property in Canada, must look to the justice and mederation of the Legislature for that protestion which in a neighboring country is afforded by judicial tribunals.

"You may probably take into consideration the ex-

You may probably take into consideration the ex-"You may probably take into consideration the ex-pediency of assimilating the Municipal Institutions of Lower Canada, in so far as circumstances will permit, to the system which since its introduction has con-tributed so materially to the prosperity of Upper Canada; and also of extending to the former section of the Province the advantages of the Municipal Loan Fund Act. On these and other subjects of im-portance measures will be submitted for your delibe-ration.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly: I will direct the Public Accounts for the past year and the Estimates for the current year to be laid before you;

Estinates for the current year to be laid before you, and I rely on your readiness to made the necessary provisions for the exigencies of the public service.

"Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen: You may probably be of opinion that the prosperous condition of the revenue affords an opportunity of which Parliament may properly avail itself to revise the existing Tariff, with a view to the removal of such duties as affect raw materials employed in altip-building and other branches of manufacture within the Province, and to the reduction of others, to which articles on. and to the reduction of others, to which articles on tering largegely into the consumption of the people are now subject.

I will lay before you the Copy of a Treaty which has been concluded between Her Majosty and the Government of the United States, for the adjustment of various questions affecting the nontral interests of Her Mejesty's Subjects in British North America on the one hand, and of the citizens of the United States on the other, and I recommend to your consideration the propriety of amending the Act passed in 1849 for the free admission into Canada of certain articles of the growth or production of the United States, so as to bring it into harmony with the Provisions of this Treaty.

Tresty.
"The Government and Congress of the United States have evinced a liberal and friendly disposition in dealing with this subject, and I trust that they will be met by a corresponding spirit by the Provincial

natural products of Canada, into the markets of the United States, will, it may be hoped, have a tendency to perpetuate and extend the prosperity which has prevailed of late to so remarkable a degree in this

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

LETTERS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR. BY OUR OWN BASHI-BOZOUK- W. M. THACKERAY.

JOURNAL OF THE SIEGE OF SHASTRIA.

FORT OF ARAB TABLE, Thursday.

Dear Sir: I resume my pen, and continue my account of our siege. I accompany the MS with drawings, which you will please to have copied by proper persons at home. The one I have hastily dashed off on this page represents myself just now with a little incident that happened. I give you my honor I was so tired after twenty-three hours in the saddle, or in the trenches, that I did not care to remove the shell, below account in plants. It only killed. the trenches, that I did not care to remove the auct, but let it blaze away at its lessure. It only killed nineteen men. I thought a few pictures of myself might please the girls at home; and you will take care the artist you employ makes me *anatoone clough, or if I survive this siege, we be to him on my return home!

Friday.—After dispatching that little business with the officers I appointment that

Friday,—After dispatching that little business with the officers, I appointed the non-commissioned officers to the vacant posts: reserving the place of Major for my faithful friend, G ———Some disturbance may possibly take place on account of the appointments, the Pasha in command of the town naturally liking to have the patronage. If he breaks all these ill-looking scoundrels, I shall not be a whit put out of temper. My temper, when I am pleased, is often very fine.

temper. My temper, when I am pleased, is often very fine.

Inspected the defunct Bimbashi's quarters, and so lected out of his stock such things as suited me. The late villain appears to have had an appetite for plunder: I have the less removes in having suppressed him. I found in his rooms thirteen very hardsome suits of clothes, of different but handsome patterns, selected for every day wear's pink pelises, yellow trowsers, and a shawl round my few. for Sundays a light blue Cashmere ditto ditto, Shulwars striped white and crimson, postgrean morocco hoots with silver spurs; and another equally elegant dress for change—the rest I distributed smong my men. Besides the clothes I found, among the villain's effects—A desh, marked Mr. J. T. Jones containing £ 100 of circus

Eighteen letters, ome containing a lock of hair, and signed your ever, ever faithful Anna Maria.

Jones' journel and fitteen of his into bills (it appears he kept his accounts with much regularity.)

A box of Cockle's compound Anti-Billous Pills of which I own to having given six one evening to one of my capitaliza. Crummy Effendi, who was indisposed, and

The circuise letter containing Jones's signature. The notes, tam serry to say, have been taken by some one and were cashed by Messra. Nephelegreises & Co., of Pers. upon a rather forces of Jones's invasire.

cashed by Messer, Nephelegereses & Co., of Fers, upon a rather clamer forgery of Jones's agusture.

In the poor Major's let I further found:
A brace of silver-mounted pistole, and a yataghas, with a case of soil ser from the late Binbashi, as I have too much reason to suspect, who had some innecent family of this yataghan, that high it was gold, the villain was most givenously disappointed, for I could only get 300 patters for the Antis when I sold it as Advismoste.

Proceeding in my perquisitions I also were it could not yet 300 patters for the Antis when I sold it as Advismoste.

A worsted stecking containing a newior leather profet book, with 3 673 paper roubles of Russia, and a tog of 800 either roubles, thirdly of the Emperor Alexander's regun which—I mean the paper roubles—I gave to the Commandant of Siliatria. The silver I thought proper to retain, and make no doubt that the scanndral I had put exterminated had been in league with the scanndral I had put exterminated had been in league with the scanndral I had put exterminated had been in league with the scanndral I had put exterminated had been in league with the scanndral I had put exterminated had been in league with the scanndral I had put exterminated had been in league with the scanndral I had put exterminated had been in league with the scanndral I had put exterminated had been in league with the scann with the same mark. Six cakes of brown Windoor scap:

And a silver-mounted dressing-case—rather a handsome thing—the bothe-stoppers, &c., marked J. T. J., with a hon rampant for a crest. The maker, West, in St. James'set.

But how the deuce can I tell to whom a portmanteau belongs, marked only 'Warranted Solid Leath er!' Of course a lag guerre, it is a lag guerre. I found the linen most comfortable, and the stockings and slippers very pleasant for a change, when I came in wet and weary out of the trenches. That Major certainly had robbed somebody, and was a lawless villain, whose life was rightly sacrificed to his cupidity.

Saturday.—Paraded my reg

villain, whose life was rightly sacrificed to his cupidity.

Saturday.—Paraded my regiment, and gave them fourteen hours under arms. Had to chastise seven or eight of them, showing them que je n'entendans pas la plaicanterie. Confiscated a goose and a lamb, which our villain had robbed out of the bazaar, and sent the giblets back to the family. On this day we received information in Silistria that a Russian corps was advancing out of the Dobrodsa upon Rassova.

Monday.—My quarters are pretty good in the house of the Greek Papa Polypylorsboos. His wife Boopis must have been good looking, his daughter Rhododactylos is extremely so. Sate with them, and drank Rakee, while the old gentleman was at church. Sang "Who Fears to Speak of Ninety-Eught?" and 'The Shan Van Veght' to the ladies, who were affected to tests.

After I had done singing, pretty little Rhododactyles took the instrument and improvised a plaintive balled respecting the late events with my regiment, beginning: Μημεν άετός, θεό, μεγαθόμου Μαλλιγαισζ.,"

which my modesty forbids my translating, so really undeserved were the compliments paid to the courage, personal appearance, &c., of a certain Colonel of Bashi-Bozouks.

They produced some Cyprus wine, and we had an excellent pilaff, over which old Polyphosaboros found us on return from chapel. As we had polished off the rice and lamb, the old man dined on the flaps of bread which we had used for plates; and I left the old monster actually picking crumbs off the table cloth. Tuesday.—Annoyed all night by the old Papa's snering. Finding he has a very comfortable bed, ordered it to my room. Went out with my Bozouks to the bridge of Routschouk, where we found the advanced guard of the enemy. Charged them nine timer, but were beaten back by the Russians, with a loss of thirty-nine of ours killed and seventy-eight wounded. All things considered, however, my men behaved very well. Rhododactyles a good deal agitated, and her mother, Boopis Potnia, delighted any return. The old Papa seemingly not very glad to see me.

A strong cannonade from the islands of the Depube. The enemy's advanced guard at Adikoi. A skirmish with the Bashi-Bozouks, who retired toward Arab Table. The rain fell very heavily from after 12 clock. The macintesh I took from the young officer of the Lobski Hussars of great use and comfort. Poor

fellow! He too, very likely, had been in England! The cleak is marked Piccadilly! Such is life.

18. The enemy, who has been establishing batteries upon the islands and the left bank, opened his fire this day from noen until night. Polyphlosbows. in great perturbation, took up his residence in the cellar, where I did not grudge the old chap fuddling himself with Cyprus wine. His comrade, the Papa Dolicoschios called—as he was talking his head knocked off by a cannon ball—broke china in corner cupposed, his hand still holding his beard, which was uncommenly fine, the other his large umbrells.

19. The enemy opened his trenches at about two English miles of our lines—his left towards Arab Tabia, his right on the Danube. Slept as sound as a roach on the old Papa's mattrass, though the Russians never ceased firing from susset until the morn-

to a both a signification of the Banaube. Seet as sound as a roach on the old Papa's mattrass, though the Russians never ceased firing from sunset until the morning of the 20th, when his first parallel was completed. The enemy's chasseurs, trying to establish themselves on the hight opposite Arab Tabia, the Bashi-Bozouks and Albanians drove them back. Little finger carried off by a Minie ball. Gallant conduct of Karagooz Beg, killed a Russian Colonel, and put on his boots in the face of the enemy. Poor, poor little Rhododactyles' Sadly put out by accident to my little finger.—Two Circassian prisofters announce an attack for to-night—Bashi-Bozouks kept up in consequence. To The enemy's guns are uncommonly well served. Every one of their balls hit. Twenty-four pound shot knocked letter I was reading out of my hand, and plumped into the bosom of Hokim-Aga, Commendant's Aide-de-Camp. Had order in his pocket—from a certain high quarter—to shoot me, and reward of 1,000,000 sequins to bring my head to Constantinople. Did not tell poor little Rrododactylos for fear of alarming the timid little flattering affectionate creature! Men. Mrs. Polyphiusbews begins to look very salky at me.

24. Pravisions are growing rather scarce in my

for fear of alarming the timid little fluttering affectionate creature! Mem. Mrs. Polyphlusbers begins to look very salky at me.

24. Provisions are growing rather scarce in my quarters, and old Polyphlusbers begins to gramble. This evening for supper, I ate the bread and the pilaff toe. My appetite is excellent. Mrs. P. and my little Morsel. Young Spiridion Polymetis, whom I have appointed Lieutenant and Dorbertymos, who ran away dispracefully but night, has been useful in these latter days carrying my messages to or from the Commander of the pince. In the sally we made last night, Spiridion rode back verg good-naturedly into the enemy's column for my umbrella; it was the old priest's, and not having drawn my sword, I had been constrained to use it in order to poke out a Cossack Colonel's eye

who was gains to my swore, I had been constrained to use it in order to poke out a Cossack Colonel's eye who was gashing himself very efficients in front.

Mem. I am prowing rather rich in cash. Beside 39 piestres which i brought with me, I have,

A perimantesa of hardeous clothes as slove, value asy £50, 300 sliver roubles.

£2,000 which came to me by the laws of war.

A gaid shull be with the period; of the Emperor set in dismorte, and the order of the Sarangai bless of the record class.

rad Barus Shakers, whom I slow in the second attexton case 22d.

Twelve allier gilt candisericks, and a couple of statues, of an eccleanative pattern, I confess and some gold-lace vestments of which the old Papa Polyphicabone has made into a present very movillende one of its church. He may have a health two hot? Paves none, in taking possession of the building employed in the Cathelland of these schematics, and a silver armount of the second was instrumental in procuring for me from the about of the Amsonian deavent hard by I shall also these at even more than the beginning price, as they were the means of saving the reversed many left, and od, I should have hear got him had be not given them up.

A har of lones diamonds, convends, and a silver comparing of

A has of losse diam unds, emeralds, and a silver some lade.

Enclude manufacture, given to me with the graceful test of BASHI-BOZOUK.

MYSTERIOUS RUINS IN NEW-MEXICO.

A great deal has been written about the ruins at Gran Quivira and Casse Grandes in New-Mexico. which have been supposed to be relics of some mysterious people anterior to the arrival of Europeans on this continent. We now find in The St. Louis Republican of the 3d instant a long narrative by Major Carleton, who visited these localities in December last at the head of a squadron of U. S. dragoons in pursuit of the Apaches, and who furnishes the fellowing account of these mysterious roles, which he attrib-Spanish adventurers in that country. The expedition reached Gran Quivira on December 21, and found the ruins to be as follows:

"At 11 o'clock in the forencen we came to the last

ruins to be as follows:

"At 11 o'clock in the forencen we came to the last high ridge, on the point of which the ruins are situated. The ridge is composed of dark blue compact limestone, which crops out in several places along its slopes. The ascent is quite abrupt on every hand except toward the east; the ridge is prolonged in that direction for several miles. We all felt revolved that finally we had read hades about which so much had been written and yet so little had really been known. Whatever may have been the grandear and magnificence of this place in ages long past, its present appearance and condition are easily described. We found the ruins of Gran Quivirs to consist of the remains of a large church or cathedral with a monastery statched to it, a small church or chaped and the raise of a town extending nine hundred feet north and south. All these buildings had been constructed of the dark blue limestone which is found in the vicinity.

"The cathedral which we had seen from Laguna dela Pluerta, is one hundred sout forth and south and large and the walls nearly six foet in thickness. It stands longitudinally W. 15° S. with the great entrance in the eastern end. The altar was in the western end. Like the churches at Abe and Quarra, it is constructed in the form of the cross. From the doorway at the foot of the cross to the transpt, it is eighty-four feet seven inches, acress the transpt, it is eighty-four feet seven inches, acress the transpt it is twenty-four feet seven inches; making the total length, inside, one hundred and twenty-eight feet, eight isches. The width of the nave is twenty-seven feet; the length inside of the thort arm of the cross is birty-six feet. A gaillery extended along the body of the cathedral for the diest twenty four feet. Some of the beam which sustained it and the remains of two of the pillars that stool along under the end of it which was nearest to the altar, are still here: We beam in a tolerably good state of preservation, the pillars very much decayed, There is also what perhaps might be termed an entab-lature supporting each side of the gallery and deeply subedded in the main wall of the church. This is twenty four feet long by say eighteen inches or two feet in width. It is carved very beautifully indeed, and exhibits not only greet skill in the mae of various kinds of tools, but exquisite tasts on the part of the workmen in the construction of the figures. Those beams and entablatures would be an ornament to any edifice even at the present day.

We have cut one of the beams into three parts to take back with us. The entablatures are so deeply set in the walls we are disable to procure a piece of them. The beams are square and are carved on three sides; the floor of the gallery reased on the fourth

side of each piece was and to the surface with greatcare. We saw no one piece in all the ruins which
was over a foot in length. The mortar was made
from the ordinary soil found on the spot. It affords
but a poor cement to resist the action of the elements
and the ordinary ravages of time. The wails of the
cathedral are now about 30 feet in hight. It was estimated from the great quantity of stones which have fallen down, forming a sort of talus both with the walls and cutside of them, that originally this building was all of 50 feet in hight. There is a small room to the right as you enter the cathedral, and another room which is very large, and which communicates with the main body of the building by a door at the left of the transept. There was also communication between this large room and the monstery, or system of cloveters, which are attached to the cathedral. The chapel is 130 feet from the cathedral. This building is 11s feet long outside, and 32 feet in width. Its walls are 3 feet 8 inches in thickness. It is apparently in a better state of preservation than the cathedral, but yet none of the former wood works remain in it. A short distance from the chapel there is an inclosure which we supposed was the ancient cemetery. ated, from the great quantity of stones which have

The remains of the town are but heaps of stones, with here and there some evidences of narrow streets running nearly east and west and north and south. Through these stones pieces of beams and sticks of wood are seen to project. These indicate, by moss and otherwise, that they are of very great antiquity. They are bleached white by the weather, and are deeply gnawed by the tooth of time. We saw some deep pits, which were circular and walled around like wells. We believed then to be the remains of cisterns—they were not deep enough for wells. Some have concluded they were estudies. Two hundred and ninety feet north of the cathedral there are evident traces of an estanque. This, as well as the cisterns, was probably made to collect the rain water which ran from the different buildings. Toward the east we saw a well defined road, which kept the ridge for a few hundred yards, and then turned off toward the south-east, where all further vestiges of it are lost in the sand. Where it is the most plainly warked along the summit of the ridge some large cedar trees are growing directly in the middle of it. These trees look to be very old indeed.

"In every direction about the ruiss we found great quantities of broken pottery, many apecimens of which we have collected to take to Albaquerque. Some of it is handsomely marked and well glazed. We also found everal stones which were evidently occe need as matules. These matates are in use to this day to rub belied corn upon until it becomes a kind of dough suitable to be kneaded into cakes called The remains of the town are but heaps of stones

tortillas. We have selected two which we shall take home with us. These proved to us that the ancient inhabitants of Gran Quivira knew the use of corn as an article of food. There is no sign that the ground in the vicinity has ever been cultivated, and no mark whatever of irrigating ditches. Indeed, an acequis, or open aqueduct, could not, it is believed, have brought water to the Gran Quivira; for the point occupied by the town appears to be considerably higher than the surrounding country.

"There is no indication that the escutcheon of Spain was ever sculptured or painted on any facade about the ruins; and the facts as regards the style of architecture and the remains of an aqueduct, do not, as is shown by this journal, agree with his statement. Mr. Gregg must have described the appearance of this place from what he heard about it; for on all those subjects of which he wrote from personal observation, he is most excellent authority. Pedro de Castanada accompanied. Francisco Vasquez de Coronada in his

subjects of which he wrote from personal observation, he is most excellent authority. Pedro de Castanada accompanied Francisco Vasquez de Coronada in his great expecition to the North in search of gold. He wrote a history of the campaign. General Vasquez de Coronada arrived in a country which was called Queers in the month of June, 1542. If the present ruins of Gran Quivira are in a region identical with the Quivira then visited, it may be of interest to state what Castanada says of it and of its inhabitants:

"Un to that point the whole country is only one pisin at

what Castanada says of it and of its inhabitants:

"Up to that point the whole country is only one plain; at
Guivira monataine begin to be perceived. From what was
een it appears to be a well peopled country. The plants and
funits greatly resemble those of Spain plants, grapes, note,
mallerines, rye, grass, cats, pennenyed, origonous, and fix,
which the natives do not cultivate because they do not underexand the use of it. Their manners and customs are the some
states of Teges, and the villages resemble those of NewSpain. The houses are round and have no walle; the stories
are like lofts; the tools are of straw. The inhabitants sleep
under the roofs, and there they keep all they possess.

"The present ruins are not the remains of the round
houses with roofs of straw which Castanada describes
as the dwellings of the inhabitants of Quivira, 312
years ago, and if they had had in those days instruments to shape and carve those beautiful beams and

years ago, and if they had had in those days instru-ments to shape and carve those beautiful beams and pillars and entablatures, they would hardly have used pebbles as the ends of sticks in cutting up the buffaloes which they had killed. Besides, the matales we have found are almost positive proof that the people who ence resided here ate as food tortillas made of corn; while from Castanada's account, one is obliged to be-lieve that the inhabitants of the country which he calls Quivirs lived entirely upon the flesh of the buffalo, as the Camanches do at the present day. Castanada says likewise, that 'the lutians of the country had neither gold nor silver, and were not ac-

Castanada says likewise, that 'the ludians of the country had neither gold nor silver, and were not acquainted with the precious metals. The Cacique wore on his breast a plate of copper, which he heid in the greatest esterm'

"Many have supposed that the ancient Astees built the editices Gran Quivira, Abo and Quarra during their migration from Aztlan toward Anahuac, that the ruins now found in the Navajo, and the Casas Granade, which are still to be seen along the Gila River, were built by the same people, and at about the same period of time, Capt. Johnston, of the 1st Dragoons, visited the ruins of the Gila River in November, 1846. From his description of one of the Casas Grande—the largest and best of any he saw—we can discover no point of resemblance between it and these now before us. Clavingero, the historian helieves that this great movement of the Aztees from the north toward the south commenced about the year of our Lord 1160, and that the Casas Grande were built by them at various haits which they made in their circuitous journey toward the Velley of Markey Likes been shown that in Grande were built by them at various halts which they made in their circuitous journey toward the Valley of Mexico. It has been shown that in 1812 there were no buildings of the size and character of the Casas Grande, or such as are found here now, in all the country called Quivira, which Castana'a visited and described. So one must conclude that so far as the Aztecs were concerned, whatover they may have had to do with the building of the edifices either in the Navajo country or on the Gila, or these found 250 miles northward of Chihuahua, they never planned or constructed those at Gran Quivira. vire. History represents that Vasquez de Coconada,

finding no gold during his great expectation, returned to Mexico, where he fell into disgrace and died in ob-recurity. The Spaniards did not return to colonize the province of New Mexico until the year 1581; and centriy. The Spaniards did not return to colonize the province of New Mexico until the year 15s1; and the country could not be considered as compared entil 15s2. For eighty five years after this the colony seems to have prospered and to have grown in power. Towns and villages were built, and valuable mines of gold and silver were found and worked with success. The Catholic clergy were aided in their efforts to convert the Indians to Christianity by the Government, at whose expense large churches were erected in different parts of the province of New Mexico, corresponding with the massions which were built for the same purpose and at about the same period in the citer provinces of Texas and California. It was during this time, doubtless, that the large edities at Abo, Quarra and Grae Quavira were erected. It is more than probable that valuable mines of the precious metals were found in their vicinity, and worked under the direction of the Spaniards, by the Indians who had been subjugated; for there is every reason to believe that the monatains east of the Rio Granderre at this day rich in gold and silver. It appears that during these eighty-five years the Spaniards treated the Indians with the most cruel oppression, not finally, the latter revolted against them. The night of the 18th of August, 75s0, was the time set, throughout all New Mexico, when the Indians should rise and make an indiscriminate massacre of all the Spaniards in the country. Phis plot was made known night of the 18th of August, 1680, was the time set, throughout all New Mexice, when the Indians should rise and make an indiscriminate measure of all the Spaniarskin the country. This plot was made fanown to Don Autonio de Oterasin, then the Governor and maintery commandant of the province, by two Indian chiefs. Every effort was made for defense and to evert the coming storm, but without success. The Indians rose as agreed upon, and after various commicts, they destroyed great numbers of the inhabit-ants; and, finally, by the latter end of September of that year, succeeded in driving all the rest, with Governor Otermin included, to El Paso del Norte, entirely beyond the confines of the Territory. We have been informed that there is now a tradition among the Indians, that as soon as their forefathers had become successful in expelling the Spaniards, they filled up and concealed all traces of the mines where they had toiled and suffered for so many years; declaring the penalty to be torture and death to any declaring the penalty to be torture and death to any one who should again make known their locality.

one who should again make known their locality.

"Old Mr. Chavis, who overtook us soon after our arrival at Gran Quivira, informed Major Cariston that ne had been told when in his youth by very old poole, that a tribe of Indians once lived here called the Puchlos of Quivira, that the Spanish priests came and lived among them in peace and security for twenty years: that during this period these large churches were erected, and that at the time of the great massacre, there were seventy priests and monks resuing here, all of whom were butchered excepting two, who contrived to make their escape. That previous to their massacre the priests had had intunstion of the approaching danger, and had not only buried the immet se treasures which had been collected, but conceiled thewise the belie of the churches. That many years after the people of Quivira had died off until but few remained; that one of these, a deceindant of the chief, knew where the treasures were buried; that the remnant of the tribe afterward emigrated and joined other Puchics below Ell Paso; and that many years ago an old man, one of the last of the and joined other Puebies below El Paso; and that many years ago an old man, one of the last of the tr be, had told in what direction from the caurch these many years ago at old man, one of the last of the tree, had told in what direction from the clurrch these great treasures had been concealed. So far as the building of the churches and the massacre of the monks and priests are conversed in this account, as well as the final decrease and removal of the people who once lived here, there is no doubt but that the stry told by Mr. Chavis is in the main, correct. The account of the depositories of the bells and the treasure is said to have been written down as given from the lips of the last Carique of the Quivira, who, at the time he made the disclasure, was inving away below Messilla on the Mexican side of the river. There can be no doubt but the belief that a large amount of gold and silver has been buried here, has for a number of years been seriously entertained. We find in the eathedral, and in the chapel, in every room in the monartery, in every mound of stones in the neighborhood, and in every direction about the rains, large holes dug, in many places to the depth of ten feet, by those who have come from time to time to seek for these holdes treasures. Some of these holes lock as as if they were made more than a century ago, white others appear to be quite recent. Even the ashes of the dead have not been left undisturbed during there explorations. Near the east end of the chool we saw where the people who had been dig-

while others appear to be quite recent. Even the schee of the dead have not been left undisturbed during these explorations. Near the east end of the chapel we saw where the people who had been digging had thrown up a great many human hones, which now lie scattered about. From these we have selected six skulls to send to some one who is skilled in the science of craniclogy, that he may determine, if possible, to what race of people they once belonged. These skulls are thought to be unusually large.

Historical Societies had taken up the descriptions of these runs and filed them away smong their transactions as documents of deep interest. Venerable and learned ethnologists scarched in dusty municripts and black-letter volumes of antiquity for some authentic account of that race of men who reared and then shandoned such a city. But to this moment their researches have proved fruitiess, and the story they seek is still recorded in an unscaled book! Our business is not that which will permit us to clothe with imaginary grandeur these vestiges of a people whose name has been crased from the book of nations; nor that which will permit us to clothe with imaginary grandeur these vestiges of a people whose name has been crased from the took of nations; nor that which will allow us time to indulge in abstruce speculations as to their race or their language. tions: nor that which will allow us time to indulge in absruse speculations as to their race or their language. These things belong to the poet and philosopher. With all those pleasant reveries and romantis is notices which these ruins away here on a desert are so wonderfully calculated to awaken, we can have nothing to do. We came here to note realities; and now the facts we have seen, the theories we have read which were of value, the traditions we have heard deserving of attention, and the conclusions to which we have come concerning this interesting place are all written down. All else save the things

we saw admits of doubt and is obscured by so dark a cloud of uncertainty as to leave much ground for new theories and for perbaps infinitely more valuable con-

Fatal Accident on the York and Charles-land Rathroad.—As the freigt train from Harris-burg, loaded with lumber, &c., was coming along at a nederate rate of speed, an axie of one of the cars broke, which threw a portion off the track. Mr. Jacob Smyser, lomber merelant, of this borough, a man Miller, who had charge of some cars in the train, and a man named Reinhart, were sitting on the platform of a car near the one that was broken. Mr. Smyser was instantly killed and horribly maillated. Miller was tatally injured, and died a few hours afterward. stabart was also severely, though it is not though

As Excussor.—The Hon. John C. Dobbin, U. S. Secretary of the Navy, having just returned to Washington from a visit to his home, in North Carolina, it is stated that his election to the U. S. Senate has been definitely arranged. It will be remembered that the late election in North Carolina resulted in the choice of a Democratic majority to both Houses of the Legislature. It is believed shat Mr. Dobbin will be home to fill the vacancy which already axists in the chosen to fill the vacancy which already exists in the representation of North Carolina in the Senate, and that Mr Mallory, of Florida, will succeed him as bead of the Navy Department. [Phil. North Am.

AN INFORTANT ARMY ENLISTMENT QUESTION DIS-FORD-OF.—We hear that the Secretary of War, hav-ing referred to the Attorney-General various ques-tions relative to enlistments, that officer has replied in an elaborate opinion, affirming the validity of the enlistment of aliens, of minors who had neither pa-rents nor guardism at the time of enlistment, and of minors whose parents were aliens and not residing in the United States at the time of enlistment. IMPORTANT TO THE HEIRS OF THOSE WHO FELL AT

THE ALAMO, TEXAS.—It is stated that there is due the heirs of those men who fell with Travis, at the "Alamo," and with Fanning at the massagre of Goided, the following quantity of land, viz. To married men, 4,803 acres as a headright, 1,920 acres bounty; 640 acres as donation—to'al, 7,165 acres. Unmarried men, 1,476 acres headright, 1,920 bounty, and 640 donation—total, 4,036. [Mobile Register. The Hen, John Black, a member of the U. S. Sen

ate from the State of Mississippi from 1834 to 1838, and lately a resident of Louisiana, died at the residence of Wm. L. Clarke, Esq., in Winchester, Ya., on the 29th ult.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-YORK A. .. SEPTEMBER S. Cleared this Forenoon.

Steamship - Jamestown, Cavendy, Norfolk, Ludlam & Piaa arts: Marion, Foster, Charleston, Spofford, Tileaton & Co Black Warrier, Bullock, New Orleans, Livingston, Crochere Co. & Co. 5. S. Pennington, Whiting, New-Orleans, Engle & Manney.

U. S. M. steamship Jas, Adger. Turner, Charleston, 65 hours from Charleston, to Spofford, Theston & Co. Ship Luminary, (of Charleston) Barton, Sagua la Grande, tog. 10, with sugar, &c., to Roberts & Williams. No date, of applications, spoke ship castillan, from Rio Janeiro for Bal-

timore.
Shir Union, Davis, New Orleans, 22 days, with cotton, &c., to F. P. Stanton.
Birk Carniela, of Orrigaton, Mc.,) Hopkins, Turks Island, 14 days, with sait, to Brett & Sons.
Berk Mariel, Wans, Zaszes, (Coba.) Aug. 22, with segar, &c., to Peck & Church. Sept. 5, Int. 31 43, Ion, 73 4c, spoke ship Franklin, Pierce, of Baltimore, 15 days from Mobile for Liver-

roll.

Bark Escorlaga, Myers, (late Richards, who died August 2.)

arrienns. In days, with sugar &c., to Storer & Stevens. Aug.

T. Engostene, a native of Russia, first mate, and three sea-

en died. Brig Brodrene Clausene (Norw.) Machelbost, Rio Janeiro, dave with coffee, &c., to Orbichs & Co. Brig Rolerson, (of Boston.) Crowell, Baltimore, 7 days, with

o days, with coffer, &c., to Onlicha & Co.
Brig Belleron, (of Boston) Crowell, Baltimore, 7 days, with
out to Union Ferry Co.
Brig leis Emma Dan.) Poke, Buenes Ayres, 57 days, with
fices, &c., to W. W. De Ferret.
Brig Errice, (Por.) Camericel, St. Ubes, 50 days, with salt, to
Jupy & Lyck. Eurica, (Pur.) Camerice, St. Ossa, Sidaya, with sair, to Compeer, (Br.) Ryder (Inte Weeks, who died August rimo, 83 days, sulphur, &c., to Chamberlain, Robinson Aug. 28, Int. 49 Ion. 57, spoke schr. Dolphin, from Pa-ce Roston. 26 inst., int. 29, Ion. 65, spoke ship Hamil-Entimere from Havre for New York, who kindly sup-

plica as with provisions.
Schr H. Hallock, Pow., Wilmington, N. C., 5 days, with no vai stores to D. C. Murray.
Schr Col. Satterly, Station, Wilmington, N. C., 6 days, with na vai stores, to McCready, Mott & Co.

Domestie Ports.

für Providence.

ALL XANURIA—Arr. Sept. 6, schrs. Bowditch, Talbot,
Portland, Lawis Smith, (Br.) Parr. Windsor, N. S., Alexander I. w. Frescop, New York; Statesman, Wicks. do.

BATH—Arr. Sept. 6, three most schr. J. H. Chadbourne,
Wainweight, Wilmington, N. C. via Holmes Hole; schr. Caspian Hawm, Baltimore, Mary Jane, Auld, Philadelphia.

DUNBURY—Arr. Sept. 5, schr. Charter Oak, Chase, Philadelphia.

Lee. Sid 4th, ectrs. Gipsy, Ingalia, and v. D. Comb., v. New York.

JACKSONVILLE—Arr. Aug. 25, sehr. Kensington, Shrouds, sew York. Sept. 2, brigs Waverly, Parlaman, Boston; Waccamaw, Hamphreys, Boston. Cid. Aug. 25, echr. Harbinger, fattest, Bockland; 29th, brigs Kmblein, Young, Boston; M. Can Euren, Corgins, Bath, Sarah Wooster, Movers, Boston; Eth. burg Wyrone, Bartlett, New-York; 20th, echr. Gen. Scott, Stakirs, Bachan, 36th, brig Grion, Perkins, Rathy 51st. James Elwal, Brisham, New York.

MOBILE—Cid. Sept. 2, British ship Refuge, McLeau, Roche-Lynn, C. L. Prance.

MCBILE—Cid. Sept. 2, British ship Refuge. McLeau, Rocheort. France.
NYW-BAYEN—Arr. Sept. 5, schr. Orion, Colt. Albany.
NYW-BAYEN—Arr. Sept. 5, schr. Orion, Colt. Albany.
NYW-BAYEN—Arr. Sept. 5, schr. James Nelson, Phillips,
Namhon, Ric Grande, Brawn, Bristol for New-York: Henry
Nathan; Ric Grande, Brawn, Bristol for New-York: Henry
Nathan; Ric Grande, Brawn, Bristol for New-York: Henry
Losen for Nortelis, Calch Wright, Garhan, Albany. Arr.
ch. orb: Harriet Lewis, King, Norfels for Salenz, James H.
Chew Neaman. Philadelphia for Danvers; Tranguli, Seamas,
Ica. Nortelis, Calch Wright, Garhan, Chark, do, for
Lorentoner Fall River, do, J. W. Lindesy, Clark, do, for
Lartinore: W. M. H. Titcomb, Johnson, Eastport for Alexantia; Pern, Martin. Beston for Philadelphia, Almanda, Hogas,
Lendont. In port 7th, 35 P. M., the above; bark Mattapolestt,
Chis. S. N. Hail Providence for Fortland, Coun. Janny Lind,
Ofer New-York. Went to sea, bark Parodi, (from Provience.) for Neambique.

den in Arth. Bestom for Philosciphia, Amanda, Horsen, Bendont. In port 1th, 34 P. M., the shove; bark Mattapolasti, echie, S. N. Ball Providence for Portland, Come; Jonny Lind, do for New York. Went to sea, bark Parodi, (from Providence for Marambique. NEW BURYPORT—Arr. Sept. 5, schre. Kossuth, Churchill, New York, Whirlwind, Neal, 4.; ith brig Ecchol, Lunt, Philosciphias schr. Hodson, Brown, New-York. Sid. schr. West Glean, Wholen, New York. Prill. ABELLPHIA—Arr. Sept. 7, steamship Delaware, Philoschell, Beston, Richard J., Brooks, Havana; Avra. Cousins, Charleston, brigs Eliza Waits, Lewis, Bath. Me.; Reame, Nichels, Beston, Roma Pond, Palmer, Newburyport; schre. E. Bacca, Southworth, Middletown; Woodraff Sans, Mason, Boston, E. L. B. Wales, Hoffman, Salem, Maria, Gaker, Salem, Newburyport; schre. E. Bacca, Southworth, Middletown; Woodraff Sans, Mason, Boston, E. L. B. Wales, Hoffman, Salem, Maria, Gaker, Salem, Newburyp, N. Y.; E. J. Anderson, Pal., New Iorkh, N. Y.; Morte Cikto, Frick, New London, Chi. barks Japonies Power, Hawana, Prus. Edward, Ernaue, School, R. S. Charles, C. C. Bart, Charles, Philos. Allah Kerlim, (Sard. Doller, Gibrallar, Geo. Bair, Comp. roe. Hammond, der. Roes mer. Sile, Wheelen, Salthe, San Franchisco, Round Fond, Fallan, Walt, Lewis, Bath, Me., Maria, Barter, Berton, Eliza Waite, Lewis, Bath, Me., Maria, Barter, George, Highland, Santh, Buston; Maine, Hall, Rainston, Salem, Maria, Lewis, Bath, Me., Maria, Barter, George, Santh Elizabeth, Stetcher, Fall River, Maxio, Ches. Percent. School, Proceedings, J. M. Cons. M. Cornica, Santh Elizabeth, Stetcher, Fall River, Maxio, Ches. Percent. School, Newbort, Hall, Rainston, Charles, Santh Elizabeth, Stetcher, Fall River, Maxio, Ches. Percent. School, Proceedings, School, School, Proceedings, Proceedings, Santh Elizabeth, Stetcher, Fall River, Maxio, Ches. Proceedings, School, Ches. School, Proceedings, Proceedings, School, Proceedings, Proceedings, Proceedings, Proceedings, Proceedings, Proceedings, Proceedings, Proceedings, Proceedings,

The Twentieth Ward Whig Electors, are requested to meet pursuant to the recommendation of the General Committee at No. 559 7th-av., on TUESDAT MORNING the 14th att, between the hunr of 6 and 3 A. M., to elect five Belegales to represent in State Convention. By order of the Ward Committee.

THOMAS CHILDS, Jr., Chaimen.

JAMES T. COUNDOVEN. | Secretaries.